

Crossfield Chronicle

FRIDAY, JULY 24th, 1942

THE CROSSFIELD CHRONICLE

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Personals

Mr. E. Wolegde of Seattle, Wash. is at present visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wolegde.

Miss Elsie Mossop, who is now employed in Calgary, spent the week-end in Crossfield.

Miss Irene Hesketh of the C.W. A.C. was home over the week-end. Miss Hesketh sported the new summer uniform and looked very natty indeed.

Mr. J. P. Metheral was a business visitor in town last Thursday.

Mr. Al. Dodd left Thursday for Montreal where he will enter the Navy as a bandsman. Al, for the past while has been employed at the Atlas Lumber Yard.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Mossop entertained Squadron Leader R. Mossop at their home Sunday. Squadron Leader Mossop took the service at the Anglican Church Sunday evening.

LAC's Murray and Donald O'Neill are home on ten day's leave awaiting posting.

Sgt.-Pilot Warren Hall, who received his wings last Thursday at Yorkton, is now home on ten day's leave.

Mrs. A. G. Kent and son and Mr. and Mrs. D. Broderick, all of Calgary, visited Mr. A. W. Gordon on Sunday.

The School Board has received the resignations of three public school teachers.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hurt and family are spending the week at Banff, accompanied by Keith Banister.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Fox and son, Gordon were in Banff last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Bugler, Sr., of Lethbridge are visiting their son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bugler.

Misses Mabel Sharp and Sadie Larsen have been added to the Coffee Shop staff.

Mrs. C. J. Urquhart of Elnora was a Crossfield visitor at the home of Mr. Wm. Urquhart.

Mr. E. G. Milligan, pastor of the local Baptist Church, has left for Edmonton where he is expected to attend a funeral, and Salmon Arm, B. C. where he will spend two weeks holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Laidlaw and family are spending the week at Banff.

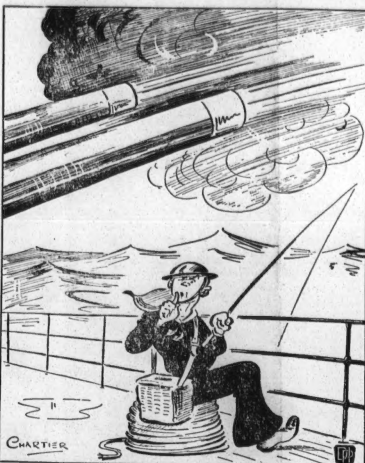
Mrs. Hattie Robertson, mother of John and J. H. Robertson of the Dog Pound, died at her home in Calgary, after a brief illness. Mrs. Robertson was 74 years of age. Funeral was held Wednesday, July 22nd, at Carlisle, Sask.

Sgt.-Observer Jack Fleming arrived home Tuesday from Rivers, Manitoba, where he received his Wings. Jack was a member of the first class of Observers to receive their wings at Rivers.

Miss Cecie Hall, who is nurse in training at the General Hospital at Calgary, is home on vacation.

Mrs. A. A. Hall was the lucky winner of a beautiful quilt that was raffled at the Madden dance.

Miss F. Gough is now employed by a firm in the Midnapore district. Mr. and Mrs. F. Elhard have returned from a visit with some of his relatives at Maple Creek, Sask.



"Sh-h-h-h-h-h!"

U. F. W. A. MEETING IS HUGE SUCCESS

Misses June Palmore and Elaine Belshaw have secured positions as stenographers in Calgary; Miss Palmore at the offices of a Turner Valley firm and Miss Belshaw at the 20th Century Fox Film Co. Both girls were students at the Calgary Business College during the past year.

The weather man being in a good humor on Wednesday afternoon, the ladies of the Floral U.F.W.A. held a most enjoyable meeting in the United Church Parlour, having as their guests a number of visitors from the Carstairs Local, also Mrs. W. L. Barker, Director.

At the conclusion of the business meeting, reports on the Farm Young People's Week at Edmonton were given by Eileen Montgomery and Margaret Wickerson, delegates from the Floral Local.

Mrs. Barker spoke on the importance of having a strong U.F.W.A. Organization at the present time, and stressed planning for the future.

Musical selections by Blanche Robinson and Mary Karen Edlund were much appreciated and the afternoon concluded with a very dainty lunch, tea being poured by the president for the month, Mrs. Lee Ableman.

Local Boy Injured Overseas

Merle Heywood of Crossfield, who is stationed overseas, has been in hospital with a piece of shrapnel in his leg, and had to have part of his finger amputated. Another finger has gone stiff and cannot be used.

Merle, it is believed, received his injuries in an accident at his station.



Technic 1 Schools Hum To Keep War Machine Going

Technical schools throughout Canada are humming with activity as men and women are trained at top speed to keep pace with increasing manpower requirements of the armed services and war industries. Under the Department of Labour's

War Emergency Training Program, young men are trained to become tradesmen in the Army and Air Force. Older men or others discharged from the services and women are learning trades to take up battle posts in Canada's war factories.

Crop Prospects Bright But Labor Shortage Serious

NOTES OF THE SASSIETY EDITOR

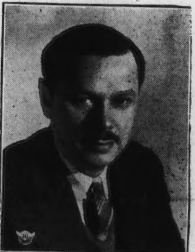
Is it any wonder that our worthy Editor has been suffering from a cold this week, considering the continual draft he has been in???

We had not heard that there was a shortage of trousers, however if a member of the fair sex will just offer her services, this will be a good chance to do some welfare work.

AN EPIGRAPH

And when I die please bury me
Nesth a ton of sugar by a rubber tree.
Lay me to rest in an auto machine
And water my grave with gasoline.

DELIVERS FOURTH SCRIPT



Alan King, for several years a member of the acting contingent in CBC's Toronto studios, broke in to the writing field this year and has signed his name to several feature scripts which have had network presentation. "Fire on the Home Front" is his latest and will be produced from Toronto for CBC Watrous and National network listeners on Monday, July 27 at 7:30 p.m. MDT.

Approximately Half of Hay Crop Has Been Taken In; Wheat Will Be Hardest Hit By Shortage of Farm Labor.

Harvesting is under way in Crossfield and district. For the 4th time since the war clouds overshadowed the land, hay is being cut. . . oats and wheat crops are ripening into what promise to be better than average crops. The farmers' prospects are bright and he should be optimistic. . . but he isn't. For the first time in those four years the war has come to local farms. . . bringing with it problems and difficulties which he has never had to face before. . . problems he is finding it hard to overcome.

Crops promise to be good, but offsetting this rosy picture is the scarcity of labor to harvest them. At the present this problem faces the farmers with one of the most anxious harvest seasons he has yet experienced.

Dawn to dark toil has, with the help of neighbors and day labor, up to the present, enabled them to in most of their hay crops, but the future is far from bright. About 75 per cent of the hay is now in.

Wheat shows prospects, at the present, of going all the way from eighteen to 35 bushel to the acre and already coloring is beginning to show in the fields. Wheat will be the hardest hit crop of the season. Farmers with large acreage will have a storage problem that will be no small way hamper harvesting operations. Shortage of labor in the harvesting of the wheat crop is going to hit hard.

By the time the harvesting of oats, wheat and other crops arrive, something more definite will have to be done to provide the farmers with assistance.

Already a co-operative system in many parts is being employed in many parts of the country, where farmers are helping each other, and in some cases, where business men are closing their doors for as much as two days a week and going out to help the farmers save their crops but in the height of the harvest season this will neither be efficient or practical.

Day labor is, in a great many cases, not too hard to obtain, but steady help is practically impossible and that is what is desperately needed.

CANADIAN BEAUTY



Dorothy Whyte, who has been one of the principal reasons for the success of the CBC's Sunday night Variety Show from Montreal (8:15 p.m. MDT, over CBC Watrous), is spending a brief holiday in the west. Dorothy, whose fame has spread far and wide, was born in Plum Coulee, Manitoba. Her home is now in Montreal where she fulfills many radio engagements.

LABOR SURVEY

A general shortage of farm labor is indicated in a survey conducted by the Extension Service, Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Agricultural Section of the Edmonton Chamber of Commerce. The survey shows that farm labor is already a problem in many districts of Alberta and is likely to become more severe as the season advances and haying and harvesting create heavier demands for help.

Generally speaking the grain producing areas and the outlying areas, where farms are small, are suffering less from a lack of labor than are the irrigated and mixed farming areas. In the opinion of those completing the survey, a very

severe labor situation will arise this fall in Southern Alberta, if weather conditions are not suitable for harvesting with combines, while farther north, where combines are not widely used, the harvest labor conditions are likely to present a major problem.

The shortage of farm labor has not yet affected agricultural production to any noticeable degree, but the fear of a shortage this fall and next year is having an effect on farmers' plans for the future. The survey indicates that some land is already being seeded down to grass because in that condition less labor is needed for its continued operation. Any considerable trend in this direction might have serious results in the production of essential agricultural commodities. Dairy farms which require considerable labor may be among the first to feel the effects of a shortage and in view of the importance of the dairy industry in producing essential food stuffs, the situation that may arise later on is viewed with alarm.

Of those reporting on swine production, 15% believe there may be a serious decline as a result of a lack of labor, while 19% fear a serious reduction in dairy production.

The replies indicate that female labor is not available in sufficient quantities to alleviate the situation. Only 15% of those reporting state that female labor can be obtained while 58% stated that female labor could be used to offset the shortage.

The necessity of calling men for military service is recognized by those reporting on labor conditions. However, several reports mention the need of leaving sufficient labor on farms to maintain production of agricultural commodities, or a delaying of calling on farm labor until the busy seasons of the year are past. Greater co-operation between individual farmers, doubling up on outfits and similar ideas are put forward. The releasing of men from training for the harvest period is suggested and among other recommendations is that of releasing rural high school boys for part of the month of September.

"Are they very strict at your college?"
"Strict? You remember Brown? Well, he died in class, and they dropped him up until the lecture ended."

Mrs. Smith: "What does your husband like for breakfast?"
Mrs. Jones: "Oh, anything I don't happen to have in the house."



YOUR SCRAP METAL URGENTLY NEEDED!

This New Method makes Scrap Metal Collection easy for you.

More scrap steel and iron is urgently needed for more ships, tanks, planes, guns and munitions. You are asked to do your part by turning in every available ounce of scrap metal from your farm.

In order to facilitate the systematic collection of scrap iron and steel in the three Prairie Provinces, the Wartime Salvage Limited, a Government Company, has completed arrangements with the following Western Canadian Elevators for collection and purchase of scrap iron and steel:

Alberta Wheat Pool.	Saskatchewan Pool Elevators.
Manitoba Pool Elevators Ltd.	United Grain Growers Limited.
North-West Line Elevator Association.	

These Companies handle and purchase this material on behalf of the Government without cost to the Government, and without profit to themselves. Any monies received over and above the actual cost of handling will be donated to War Charities.

An Agent of one of the above named Elevator Companies has been appointed in your district as an official buyer on behalf of the Wartime Salvage Limited. The price to be paid by these Agents has been fixed by the Department of Munitions & Supply at \$7.00 per net ton at the elevator, for all forms of scrap iron and steel excluding: (a) Sheet tin of any kind, (b) Automobile bodies and fenders, (c) Stovepipes, and (d) Wooden attachments.

This price applies at any designated point in the Prairie Provinces.

Your contribution to the war effort and to war charities is simplified by this arrangement and it will be more effective inasmuch as you now can take your scrap metal to the Elevator designated in your district and obtain a receipt for it from the Agent.

Should you desire to donate your scrap to the war effort, then such receipt voucher can be endorsed by you, payable to the Voluntary Salvage Committees in your community. The Voluntary Salvage Committees will use such money for war charitable purposes.

Your contribution of scrap iron and steel is urgently needed NOW. Dig out every available ounce of scrap on your farm and take it to the Elevator Agent nearest you without delay. Canadian War industry needs it badly.

Issued under authority of:

Department of Munitions and Supply Department of National War Services Wartime Salvage Limited

That One Word 'Immediate' Means Plenty Of Action to Nazi-Hunting Naval Officers



Lieut. J. D. Maitland, RCNVR, on Bridge of His Sea-Hornet

CANADIAN OFFICERS READY AT MOMENT'S NOTICE TO LEAP INTO "HORNETS OF THE SEA".

Wartime needs for security have prevented much from being written about the deeds of

young Canadian officers serving with the Royal Navy in British waters. In motor torpedo boats and gunboats they put out from their bases "to seek out and engage the enemy". German E-boats, minesweepers, destroyers, and even a cruiser and two battleships have been engaged by "sea-hornets" in which Canadian officers are serving. Following is a description of the work of these officers, showing their instant readiness to fight . . . and how they fight.

By Lieut. E. H. BARTLETT, R.C.N.V.R.

For one word, it produced an immense flurry of action.

Three Canadian Naval officers were sitting before a fire in a room at an English naval base, enjoying a before-bedtime chat. They were Lieutenants J. D. Maitland and J. A. McCutcheon of Vancouver and C. Burk of Montreal.

The chat was broken by a peremptory knock at the door. A girl of the Women's Royal Naval Service called out: "Immediate."

Action was instantaneous. Two of the officers, without apology or explanation, bolted from the room to their own nearby. The third, the owner of the room, started to strip even before the door had opened for their departure. With practised speed he donned heavy woolen underwear, thick sweaters and flannel trousers, sea-boot stockings and wool-lined leather boots. A canvas coat, reaching to his knees, and a woolen tunic and re was dressed . . . dressed for the action with the enemy which that one word "immediate" had promised.

Blocking Enemy Ports

In other "cabins" brother officers had imitated his action. In a matter of minutes they were assembling in the hall of the officers' quarters ready to operate some of the deadly "mosquito craft" which counter the hit-and-run tactics of the German E-boats and share in the task of blocking the enemy ports.

"Mosquito craft" is rather an out-of-date title for the motor torpedo boats and the motor launches of this war. Rather may they be termed the hornets of the sea, for their sting is vicious and lethal, as there are nukes, enemy craft to prove. And, like hornets, they are always in readiness to swarm to the attack.

The word "immediate" set their base humming like a hornet's nest. While some of the officers went to their boats, the commanding officers gathered at the operations room to await final orders and gain as clear a picture as possible of what had called them into instant readiness.

There was action at sea.

Some of their boats, outnumbered, were engaging an enemy E-boat unit. The had reported the fact by wireless.

Such actions are swift and furious. The sea-hornets are the fastest craft afloat, and action can spread over miles of sea in the course of minutes. Against the possibility that the action might spread in their direction, and give them a chance to join in, the boats and their crews were standing by.

Chance For Action

In the operations room the commanding officers were greeted by the officer in charge.

"Sorry to call you chaps out," said the operations officer, "but there's an off-chance we might have a spot of action."

On the walls of the small room in which he stood his watch, flagged charts were the only decoration. There was a desk, two telephones, table, with a few papers. One easy chair before a small fire, a bed, not slept in that night, and, to complete the furnishings, a couple of chairs. A room not for comfort, a room was coldly efficient as the men who use it.

"This is the picture," said the operations officer, and told of the interception by "some of our chaps" of a much larger enemy unit. He gave the figure. He gave the position where the engagement started.

"So far," the report concluded, "that's all we know. You'd better sit down, and we'll get some tea."

A Canadian officer sidled toward the bed and, removing his canvas coat, quickly stretched full length upon it. He's an experienced campaigner and knows how to make the most of every moment of rest.

Everyone Relaxes

An English lieutenant stretched himself in the easy chair. In a matter of moments he was asleep. The others found their own methods of relaxation.

The ringing of the telephone, however, brought them quickly to the alert. The operations officer took the message, his face unreadable and his only comment a "Thank you" as it concluded.

(Continued on Page Three)

News of the Week

FROM THE

Wartime Prices and Trade Board

FINE IMPOSED ON HOARDER

When 232 cans of soup and 254 cans of fruit and vegetables were found in his basement, Abraham C. De Fehr of Winnipeg, paid \$150.00 and costs for hoarding, in charges laid by the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

De Fehr, who immigrated to Canada from Russia in 1925, pleaded necessities of diet. But it was found that his recent purchases of canned goods exceeded all such claims within reason.

No More Frills on Kitchen Broom

Even the faithful kitchen broom plays a part in the war program. It will be plain Jane in the domestic picture when all such frills as velvet bands, excessive cloth or wire spirals, colored string sewing, and colored or striped handles are taken away.

It is not estimated that the wartime brooms will be cheaper, for for the increase in price of broom corn disposes of that. But the broom will make an annual contribution of about 500 miles of tin plated wire to be used to bind ammunition boxes and other war

materials.

Answers To Sugar Problems

Many problems and questions have been submitted to the Consumer Branch of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. Answers to a number of these questions appear below:

Q. Is any allowance of sugar made for the making of pickles or bottled fruit juices?

A. No sugar is allowed for pickles. In the case of fruit juices the same allowance is made as for canning and preserving, 1/4 pound of sugar for every pound weight of fruit.

Q. Can beekeepers obtain sugar?

A. Yes. Any person keeping honey bees may apply for registration as an industrial user of sugar. Application stating the name and address of beekeeper, the number of colonies of bees kept, and the amount of sugar required up to the end of September, should be made to the Provincial Apiarist in the Province for Alberta, Mr. W. G. Le Maistre, Terrace Buildings, Edmonton.

Q. Can extra sugar be obtained for social function?

A. No. Hostesses and organizers for social and charity functions, must provide sugar from their own rations or request their guests to bring their own, unless such functions are sponsored by the Red Cross and provided with sugar supplied by the Red Cross.

WHEAT POOLS REDUCE "STREET" SPREAD



The Western Wheat Pools decided at an interprovincial conference, held in Calgary on July 16th and 17th, to reduce by 1/2c a bushel the spread in the handling of "street" wheat delivered to the Wheat Board through Pool Elevators for the ensuing crop year. This means that the "street" spread in Board wheat handled by the Pools will be eliminated and farmers who deliver on that basis will receive the carlot price and benefit by 1/2c a bushel as compared with last year's charges. The Wheat Board has been advised accordingly.

This decision was reached because of special conditions which are certain to prevail in the marketing of the 1942 wheat crop. The present arrangement with the Wheat Board provides that a producer must deliver 750 bushels in order to qualify for carlot price. However, it is probable that the first quota will be five bushels to the acre and many farmers will not have a sufficient allotment to deliver 750 bushels, even although they may have substantial quantities of wheat in farm storage.

The Wheat Pools have taken the leadership in this matter just as they have in virtually every proposal to aid western agriculture in the past.



Patronize

ALBERTA POOL ELEVATORS

30-day ROUND-TRIP RAIL FARES to the PACIFIC COAST

VANCOUVER - VICTORIA - NANAIMO
NEW WESTMINSTER - ARMSTRONG - VERNON - KELOWNA
PENTICTON - PEACHLAND - ELSON

JULY 29, 30 and 31

Liberal Stopover Privileges

THREE CLASSES OF TICKETS

COACH - TOURIST - STANDARD

*Tourist and Standard tickets good in Sleeping Cars of class shown on payment of berth charge.

Special 21-day Round-Trip to Banff

FOR FULL INFORMATION ASK

Canadian Pacific
WORLD'S GREATEST TRAVEL SYSTEM

MORE ABOUT

NAVAL OFFICERS

"Another signal through," he told them. "It reads, 'Enemy driven southward. Am chasing.'"

"Good show, what?" said the Canadian, who has gained some of the English idiom although he has lost nothing of his own accent.

"They've got a good moon for it, should get some of them," added the senior officer of the unit, a Royal Navy lieutenant. Square-jawed, steady-eyed, he had shown no sign of relaxing during the period of waiting.

There was another settling down, broken once more by the telephone's ring.

Chased Them Home

"No further contacts. Stopped off..." read the signal this time. The port off which the British craft had stopped was an enemy port.

The English officer murmured commendation: "Chased the so-and-so's right back home."

"It looks as if you could go home, too" broke in the operations officer, "there just isn't going to be any fun for you to-night."

The original force, outnumbered as it had been, had handled the situation without need of assistance.

From a Canadian officer, (Lieutenant George F. Duncan, R.C.N.-V.R., Montreal) came the other view of the picture, when, on his return to his base, he told of the action.

Before the war he had been a chartered accountant. Before the war, too, he had seen the need of preparing for it and, as an officer in the supplementary reserve in Montreal, had taken preliminary training. In Great Britain, shortly after the outbreak of war, that training had been intensified, with special attention to what would fit him for work with the sea-borne.

His account of the action was concise to the point of baldness. They Laid No Mines

"Quite a straightforward affair," he declared. "We were out on an ordinary patrol, and these Jerries came out to lay mines. So we went into them. Opened up with all we had and saw one of them burst into flames, although he got them out pretty quickly. I must say. It was a short affair, for they turned tail right away and streaked back for home. We chased after them, but couldn't get contact again. There was quite a bumpy sea, and that didn't help. However, we know we didn't do them any good, because we managed to get quite a few hits. And what is more, they didn't lay any of their ruddy mines either."

Tin Salvage Is Urgently Needed

Last year 725,000 pounds of tin made 31,520,000 tubes for toothpaste succrums, ointments, and other products. This year with the tin supplies in Malaya and the Dutch East Indies gone, with the smelters gone too Canada is trying to call in the used tin tubes which so recently were thought to be an inconsequent part of the market.

Tin is urgently needed. All collapsible tubes should be turned in to drug stores, cigar stores or general and departmental stores, required to have receptacles to receive them. A check-up indicates not more than 25 to 30 per cent of such tubes are being turned in. Used tubes fight our battles this way.

Tin for 250 toothpaste tubes is required in building one Bellinghroke bomber.

Tin from one pesté tube supplies vital parts for 20 shell cases.

Tin from a tube of sunburn soother can be stretched to plate 30 water canteens.

Tin from one ointment tube is sufficient to line 30 soldier's water bottles.

A little rooting around the medicine chest would bring out enough tubes to coat water bottles for a whole platoon.

Save your used tubes for a brush with Hitler, the law demands it and your loyalty requires it.

**Open YOUR
Second Front
Now!**

Buy **WAR SAVINGS**
CERTIFICATES
Every Week!

Space donated by the
Brewing Industry of Alberta

"Get the butt of your rifle into the hollow of your shoulder" said the instructor.

"I can't," said the recruit. "There is a bone there."

"Oh, is there? I suppose the rest of these blokes are filleted?"

Griffiths was the father of 12 children, and he decided to take them all to the seaside. They set off, reached the station, got their tickets, and were about to enter

the train, when the proud parent was touched on the shoulder by a policeman.

"What have you been doing?" the constable demanded.

"Me? Why, nothing!" stammered the surprised man.

The policeman waived his hand toward the family. "Then why," he asked, "is this crowd following you?"

Take your change in
War Saving Stamps

The SNAPSHOT GUILD
FIREPLACE PICTURES

Two photo bulbs in the fireplace—high speed film in the camera—and realistic fireside snapshots are easy to get even with the simplest camera.

HAVE you ever taken pictures around the fireplace—showing the natural firelight effect? It's easy to do—and the pictures have a warm, homelike, cheerful quality that makes them welcome in the album.

Maybe you think, "Oh, firelight is too weak for pictures." And you're right. It is—except for time exposures. But there are lots of tricks in amateur photography—and by using one of them, you can get snapshots that show the firelight effect, just as easily as any other snapshots at night.

Here's how we do it at our house. We pick a time when there isn't a fire—put our photo bulbs and reflectors on ordinary extension cords—and tuck them back in the fireplace out of sight. When we turn them on, presto!—there's the firelight, coming from just the right angle, but with plenty of brightness and punch for photography. And we can take snapshots, on high speed film, with the camera held in the hand.

If we want to show details in the room, back in the shadow parts, we use another photo bulb in a bridge lamp or fixture—placed back

far enough so it doesn't dim the firelight effect. You can tell how far back to place this additional light, when you turn the others on—and it doesn't affect the exposure.

If your camera is a box camera or one of the simple folding models, place two of the big bulbs—the No. 2 kind—in the fireplace, and have the subjects 6 to 6 feet from the bulbs. Use the regular lamp-shade-type reflectors with these bulbs, as for regular snapshots at night. If your lens has f numbers, set it at f/11 and the shutter speed at 1/25 second, and that will be correct for this lighting. A small No. 1 bulb can be used for the extra light to brighten the shadows. For all these jobs, load the camera with high speed film.

There are many occasions for fireside shots—and lots of ideas. You can pose the family popping popcorn—the youngsters playing with their toys in front of the fireplace, or the folk who drop in on New Year's Day to sit by the fire. You'll like the effect of these fireside pictures, and they'll find a prominent place in your album.

John van Guilder

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

TABLE-TOP PICTURES



Amusing table-top pictures are fun to plan—easy to shoot. Use any camera and a supplementary "close-up" lens.

OUR house has suddenly become a workshop for table-top pictures. For the past five or six evenings, Jack and Ann have been busy with fascinating little set-ups, and I've never seen anybody have more fun with a camera.

They're clever at it, too—thinking up "table-top" ideas, and finding household materials for the scenes. The nursery has been raided for small toys, and almost all the statuettes in Grandma's whatnot have been borrowed, to pose in pictures. Pictures have also come out of the icebox and vegetable bin—quaint animals and figures made of carrots, or potatoes, with toothpick legs and tufts of cotton for tails.

I've made my contribution to the fun; I'm all out of pipe cleaners. Take a few woolly, white pipe cleaners, and you can twist them into the most amazing little figures—just perfect for use in table-top scenes.

Our table-top activity started one evening last week, right after dinner, when Jack began popping questions at me. "Uncle John," he demanded, "what does plus-three mean on a lens?"

"It's just a rating," I said. "Put a plus-three supplementary lens in front of your camera lens, and you can have the camera only about thirteen inches from a subject. Plus-two, about twenty inches; plus-one, about forty inches. And even closer with your camera, be-

cause it's a focusing model. So, you get larger images."

"That's good," said Jack, "because I got me a plus-three and a plus-two today. They don't cost much, and the clerk said they were easy to use. What can I shoot with them?"

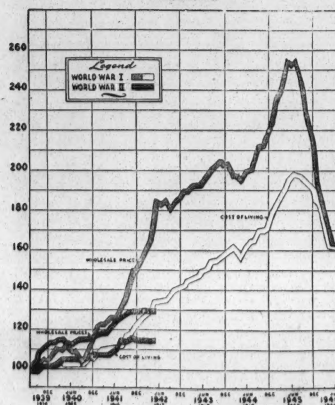
"Oh," I said, "any small subject—nature subjects, flowers, table-top scenes—". That was as far as I managed to go. The table-top idea aroused his curiosity, and I didn't finish the newspaper that evening. Instead, we built snow scenes, with an old carpet draped over some boxes for hills, and ice-cream salt for snow. To add life, we put in a couple of toy skiers borrowed from the nursery. Effective! The scenes were perfect!

You'd enjoy table-top shooting, and here's all there is to it. Arrange your scene, put the camera on a firm support at just the right distance to suit the supplementary lens you're using—and shoot. If your camera has a fast lens, stop it down to f/11, for better sharpness all through the scene. Exposure?—It's just the same as for any other shot under the same light conditions. Indoors, use photo bulbs and high speed film, as for regular snapshots at night.

It's fun to plan these "table-top" scenes—easy to shoot them—and they do lend spice to your picture album.

John van Gulder

CANADIAN WHOLESALE PRICES AND COST OF LIVING WORLD WAR I AND WORLD WAR II



The Effect of Price Ceiling Control on the Cost of Living

Wholesale Prices		Cost-of-living Index	
August		August	
1939—		1939—	
100 p.p.		100 p.p.	
1941			
May	122.4		109.5
June	124.5		109.6
July	126.0		110.0
Aug.	127.0		112.8
Sep.	127.0		113.8
Oct.	127.7		114.6
Nov.	130.0		115.4
Dec.	129.5		114.9
1942			
Jan.	130.4		114.5
Feb.	130.8		114.6
Mar.	131.5		115.0
April	131.4		115.0
May	131.7		115.2

Price Control came into effect

Need Greater Summer Egg Production

An additional 300,000 cases of eggs to complete the 1942 export contracts Canada has with Great Britain is needed. These contracts call for 1,500,000 cases. To the end of June a total of 1,200,000 cases had been delivered to the Special Products Board.

To secure the quantity required over and above domestic requirements more effort will be necessary in the way of summer egg production, states the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Many egg producers are just commencing to realize that summer egg production can be just as profitable as winter egg production, possibly more so. For many years egg prices in July and August have been higher than in January. In winter production is increasing against a declining market while in summer the whole price trend is upward on a rising market.

Remarkable success has been achieved throughout Canada in winter egg production. The following are some of the essential points to consider in connection with efficient summer production:

Plan to keep the birds contented and comfortable.

Keep the laying house as cool as possible. Windows should be removed entirely leaving the laying house during hot weather. Small windows under the dropping boards in the north side will be a big help in keeping the house cool and well ventilated in the summer.

It is not advisable to allow the layers free run with unlimited green feed as this will produce dark-colored yolks which are not desirable. However, the birds can be allowed out continually if the green feed is limited, or for two or three hours per day after they are fed where there is an abundance of green feed.

If the house is exposed to direct sunlight and there is good shade in the run, the birds should be allowed out during mid-day so that they can take advantage of this shade. On the other hand, if the house is cool the birds should be allowed out only in the evenings.

Have cool clean drinking water always available and if a constant flow from a spring or tap can be arranged so much the better.

Keep a good laying mash in front of the birds at all times and if table scraps are available these may be mixed with a small portion of moist mash, or moist mash may be fed without scraps once a day. The main object in feeding is to have the birds consume as much of the laying mash as possible to insure continuous production. Don't forget grit and oyster shell. The latter is especially important during the summer because egg shell tends to be weak.

Breeding males should be removed from the flock as soon as the hatching season is over. Eggs should be gathered several times a day in wire baskets and immediately placed in a cool, moist room such as a cellar and marketed as soon as possible.

Honey Can Help Sugar Situation

With sugar now rationed to half a pound per week per person, honey has an added value, for it can be used in many ways to replace sugar. Those who keep bees would do well to pay special attention to their care, says C. B. Goodenham, Dominion Apiarist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The heavy honey flow season is now approaching. The important points in management now are to keep every available worker busy and to provide sufficient laying space for the queen to provide replacements.

To keep every worker busy there should be sufficient supers of drawn comb or full foundation ready for use when needed. In placing empty supers it is best to place them below a partly filled one. It is general practice also to add them as needed rather than two or three at a time.

When it is found that the queen has filled the brood chamber, a frame or two of capped brood can be raised to the super above. They should be replaced with fully drawn worker comb in the brood chamber.

Provisions for fresh air by offsetting the supers a fraction of an inch is advisable in hot weather. Fresh water should also be made available. If it is placed in an open pan a few chips of wood should float on the surface. In this way the bees can get it without drown-

ing. Extra care at this season of the year will be well repaid in extra stored honey.

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